BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVI.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1816. [NUMBER 1222.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to public them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On WEDNESDAY the 31st Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At the Military Stores
NEAR THE TOWN BARRACKS,
Sundry Unserviceable Condemned
BARRACK STORES,
BELONGING TO THE
HONORABLE COMPANY.

A List whereof may be seen at this Office, the Lots to be paid for, and carried away immediately, or resold at the risk of the first Purchaser.

J. LIVINGSTON,
Barrack Master.

BOMBAY
Barrack Master's Office,
26TH JANUARY 1816.

By Order of the Military Board,
H. BELLASSIS,
Secretary.

MADEIRA WINE, *LISBON D.o* AND PORT D.o

SIR ROGER D' FARIA has for Sale in his Godowns opposite to the Government House, a very excellent Stock of the above Choice Wines imported lately from Bengal by the Ships *Bombay Merchant*, *Grab Pembroke* and *Lovely Fish*, which Wine is warranted to be pure, and genuine from the very respectable Portuguese Houses, and pretty Old, and mellow for immediate use, being chosen in Bengal by a Competent Judge for this Market.

	RUPEES PIPE.
Madeira pretty Old from 450 to 550	*Dittó.*
Lisbon ditto, at - - - - - 300	*Dittó.*
Port,—direct from Oporto in Quarter Casks at - - - 125	*each.*
Ditto Ditto in fifths at - - 100	*each.*

The above Madeira and Lisbon may be had in Half Pipes, and the same in Bottles 6 Dozen Chests.

Madeira from -	20 to 25 Rs.	per Doz.
Lisbon at - - - -	16 Dó.	Dó.
Port, of high flavour bottled at Oporto at - -	17 Dó.	Dó.

Bombay, 26th January 1816.

Advertisement.

FOR PUBLIC SALE
IN THE
MARINE YARD,
On TUESDAY next, the 30th Instant,
TWO CAPITAL
BOATS,

LYING off the Dock Head with Stores complete built on the Malabar Coast under the Superintendence of an European Shipwright. Further particulars may be known on application to Lieut. MACK.

Bombay, 26th January 1816.

Boyce, Kempt & Co:

ON TUESDAY, the 30th Current
AND THE FOLLOWING DAY,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
The Household Property
OF
CAPT: THOMAS COWPER;
AT HIS HOUSE;
NEAR TO
SANS SOUCI;
CONSISTING OF

VERY elegant Mahogany, Jackwood and Blackwood Furniture of all descriptions.

A Service of Silver and plated Ware, and Table Glass and Queens Ware.

Chandeliers, Globe Lamps, and Wall Shades.

A collection of Books; amongst which is a set of Johnson's Poets in 75 Vols. 12mo. and several other valuable Works.

A beautiful and well toned Celestina.

A Cellar of fine old London particular Madeira in Pipes and Boules, bottled Ale, and other Liquors.

A very fine high bred Chesnut Arabian Colt rising 4, and a London built Buggy with Horse and Harness.

Bombay, 24th January 1816.

TO BE SOLD
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
THE BRIG
CHEERFUL,
CAPTAIN BERSEY.

THE Brig CHEERFUL is a very comodious and compleat Vessel, she was newly Builted at Chatigong measuring 120 Tons, Coppered to the Bends, Sails uncommonly fast and is well adopted for the Eastern or any other Trade where expedition is essential.

A list of Stores may be seen and further particulars known on application to the Capt. on board and at the Office of Messrs. JOSEPH A. and M. TER STEPHENS to Mr. PAUL JORDON.

Bombay, 26th January 1816.

Advertisement.

THAT BANOOBOYE, AMINAH & HAWAH, Widow and Danghters of the late ASSOO MULNA Bengalee have bargained with MAHOMED SALLAY DAWOODJEE to dispose of a House belonging to the deceased, situate on the Road of the Bazar at Omercawry. Any Person or Persons having claim or dispute on the same shall apply to MAHOMED SALLAY DHAWOODJEE, within 14 days from this date otherwise the same will not be admitted.

Bombay, 25th January 1816.

જાહેર ખબર

બાઇ બાનુબાઇ તથા અમીના તથા ફુવા મરનાર આકુ મુસાની ઘરીઆણી

તથા છોકરીઓએ મહમદ શાલે દાઉદ જની શાથે શાદાખત કીધુછે ગોકેર એ ઘર મરનારનુ વેચવા ને એ ગોકેર ઉપર ખારી આકાસ બાજારના રહેતા મધેનુછે જેઓનો દાવો ઇઆ વાંધો તે ગોકેર ઉપર હોયે તેઘણી મહમદ શાલે દાઉદના ઇને આયે તારીખથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો લાધા વંનશારાજને જા ણેર કરે તથા તીબાજી મેઉજની ઉંચ

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MAHOMED IBRAHIM bin MAHOMED SYEED Moocry Moorman, having bargained with GULLAM MOIDIN bin ADUMJEE, to sell his Jetta or Shed being 20 Feet in breadth and 76 Feet in length or thereabouts situate at Musjeed Bunder adjoining to the South side of the Jetta of Jyram Jevany; Any person or having any claim or demand on the said Jetta or Shed are hereby required to notify the same to the said GULLAM MOIDIN bin ADUMJEE within 14 Days, or else they will be precluded.

Bombay, 26th January 1816.

Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT MOTEYBOY, Widow of the late ATMAJEE DHONDSETT, Taylor having sold to SHAW LADHA WANSRAUZ Banian a large Dwelling House together with a Range or Chawl adjoining thereto, (the property belonging to ATMAJEE DHONDSETT) situate in the street of the Taylor without the Town Walls and in the neighbourhood of RAMJEE THACOOR Bhandary.—Any person or persons having Claim, Right, or Demand on the same shall apply to the LADHA WANSRAUZ at Bhickajee Merjee & Co. within 14 days from this date otherwise the same will not be admitted.

Bombay, 25th January 1816.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર હોથી આપીએ ચે

બાઇ મોતીબાઇ મરનાર આતમાજી ધનશેઠ દરજની ઘરીઆણીએ શાહા લાધા વંનશારાજને ગોકેર એક મોટુ તથા ચાલ તે ગોકેરને ખણતી શુધા વેચેલુછે એ મીલકત આતમાજી ધનશેઠ નીછે એ મીલકત બાકારકોટ શીપીવારમોછે લંદારી રામજી ઠાકુરની પરોશામોનુ જે ફોઇનો દાવો તથા કુક એ ગોકેર ઉપર હોયે તે ઘણી આજની તારીખથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો લાધા વંનશારાજને જા ણેર કરે તથા તીબાજી મેઉજની ઉંચ

નીની કુકાન ઉપર નકીનો તકેનો દા
વો કબુલ કરશે નકી *
તા ૨૫ મી જાનીવારી ૧૮૧૬

A C A K. D.

MR. EMANUEL CHARLES ANDERSON, begs leave to announce his Establishment here as a General Agent, under the Firm of ANDERSON & CO. *and to offer his best Services to his Friends and those who may be pleased to honour him with their Commands, trusting, that the many years experience he has had in the various branches of Agency business in a Mercantile House at Bombay, will ensure him their support and employment, for which he will feel highly grateful.*

Bombay, 20th January 1816.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to our Correspondent for the corrected account of the Seroor Races, but we apprehend the insertion of it again, as proposed by him, would not be acceptable to the majority of our Subscribers. We beg leave to Notice whilst on this subject, that the mistakes in our former account, (which was sent to us from Seroor) arose entirely from its having been so indistinctly written, as to be in some places illegible.

We have been prevented by some unforeseen circumstances from preparing our accounts, for this day's paper, of the Bombay Races of the remainder of the first meeting. It shall however appear in our next.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1816.

A Madras Gazette Extraordinary reached this Presidency on Thursday, containg an Account, derived from private Accounts received from Negapatam, by the arrival there of an American Vessel which left Maderia on the 30th of August, that Buonaparte had previously touched at Madeira, on his way to St. Helena in conformity with the determination taken by our Ministers relative to his future destination. It merely added that whilst Buonaparte was at Maderia it had blown a Hurricane in consequence of which only one person from that Island had succeeded in getting a sight of him.

We are greatly disappointed at not being able to give any additional intelligence to our Readers by the arrival of the Aurora from Bussora: we have however, extracted agreat deal of interesting News from the Calcutta Papers, received during the week, which contain Accounts from English papers of as late a date as the 4th of August, and we trust we shall soon have to announce the arrival of the Vestal, as we understand the Resident at Bussora has expressed his great surprize at the non arrival of Packets, and states that he can only account for it from supposing that the winter in Europe and Asia Minor has been unusually severe.

The Bombay Sessions which had been adjourned for the trial of Poonea Khoty Modeliar (alluded to in a former paper) commenced on Wednesday last.

The Court was occupied the whole of Wednesday, Thursday and yesterday in the trial of this very interesting and important Cause, and the verdict of the Jury at a late hour last night was, that Poonea Khoty was guilty of uttering a forged acquittance and receipt for money, &c.

We have taken measures to obtain a faithful report of the voluminous Evidence adduced on this trial, and we intend to publish it in a future number.

We understand that the H. C. Ships Apollo and Pulteney will certainly sail for Europe on Sunday next, they will however be detained on the Coast for some days to complete their Cargoes. The other Indiamen here will sail in the course of ten days or a fortnight.

A Report reached the presidency two or three days ago that General Nightingale, our future Commander in Chief, had been spoken with on the Nearchus off Point de Galle—but we could not trace it to any authentic source. His Excellency will in all probability however arrive before this month is over.

FROM THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir John Abercromby has been returned for the shire of Clackmannan.

Guadaloupe had declared in favour of Buonaparte, on hearing of his return to France. Linois had issued a strong proclamation in his favour.

Gaeta had not yet surrendered tho'it was closely besieged.

Admiral Sir George Cockburn, who commanded the Northumberland, on board of which Buonaparte has been conveyed to St. Helena, has been appointed to the Cape Station.

The Duke of St. Albans died suddenly in a fit of apoplexy.

Robert Clerk Esq. one of the East India directors was dead, and had been succeeded by Richard Parry Esq. who carried the election against W. Crawford Esq. late of this Presidency, by a great majority.

The Waterloo subscription in the city of London amounted on the 19th of August to upwards of £115,000, and at the Thatched House to 25,000,

Marshal Brune has destroyed himself.

A great reduction of the Navy had taken place. The Naval stations, at Leith, Jersey and the Downs had been discontinued, as was the Scheld establishment. None but volunteers were to be received on the peace establishment.

Joseph Buonaparté is reported to have been seized.

We are happy to state, that the Bombay Indiaman, with every one well on board, arrived at the Cape on the 18th October, and was to sail again in five or six days. The Philippa and Moira were there and were to sail for England the next day. Mr. Henderson of the Civil and Lieut. Robertson of the Military Service of this Presidency had embarked on board the Mary Anne for Calcutta. The Bombay was to touch at St. Helena.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers that the Lowjee Family fell in with the Zenobia, Captain George Pelly: off Ceylon she had proceeded thus far prosperously on her voyage to England, and had every prospect of making a speedy voyage.

ARRIVALS.—January 20th, Ship Shaw Byramgore. Captain George Hammet, from China.—Ditto. Ship Ann, Capt. T. Riddock, from China.—21st His Majesty's Sloop of War Elk, John Reynolds Esq. Captain, from Madras.—22d The Honorable Company's Cruizer Aurora, Captain James Jeakes from Bussorah.—Brig Cheerful, Captain N. Birsay, from Colombo.

DEPARTURE.—January 19th the Honorable Company's Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. James Arthur, to Surat.

ARRIVALS.]—Lieutenant W. Perkins Gr. Bat.
Captain Montresor,—Ditto.
Captain Castle.
DEPARTURES.]—Major Hodson Artillery.
Lieutenant D. W. Shaw 2d Bat. 3d Regt.
Ensign S. S. Cotes, 2d Bat. 3d. Regt.
Ensign W. G. Jones 1st. Bat. 8d. Regt.
Lieutenant J. Hancock 1st. Bat. 2d. Regt.
Major G. R. Kempe 1st. B. 4th Regt.
Lieutenant J. G. Richards Pioners.
Captain Ballantine Gr. Bat.
Lieutenant & Adjt. Sipller 1st. B. 3d. Regt.
Captain J. Taylor M. B.
Ensign D. Rutledge 2d. Bat. 6th Regt.
Lieutenant Sheriff, Pioneers.
Lieutenant Col. Kingscote 56th. Regt.
Lieutenant Robertson 56th Regt.
Lieutenant Bayly Lt. Bat.
Captain Hardy Artillery.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.]—On Sunday the 7th instant, the Lady of Captain Delamotte, of a Son.

Madras Intelligence.

JANUARY, 13th.

The Session of Oyer, Terminer and General Goal Delivery, which commenced on Monday last, before the Honorable Sir J. Newbolt—immediately adjourned to Monday next, in consequence of the public arrangements of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The New Building on the plain was consecrated on Monday last, by the name of St. George's Church, after a most excellent discourse on the subject, by the Venerable Archdeacon of Calcutta.

On Tuesday morning, the Right Reverend the Bishop confirmed those, who had never gone through this Ceremony of the Church, at the end of which his Lordship pointed out with much feeling and effect, and at considerable length the duties which Christians took upon themselves by thus entering into a fresh compact with their Creator.

On Thursday, his Lordship held his first Visitation at this Settlement—which was attended by the whole of the resident Clergy and a few from the out-stations.—His Lordship, intends to preach tomorrow morning at St. Mary's Church in the Fort, and in the afternoon at St. George's Church on the Plain, when Divine Service will commence precisely at four o'clock. After to-morrow the Service will begin at ½ past four according to the regular custom.

The usual complimentary Visits between his Highness the Nabob and the Right Reverend the Bishop have taken place under the complimentary Salutes usual on these occasions,—similar ceremonies were observed on the visit of the Honorable Sir William Burroughs and his Highness's visit to Brodie Castle.

The Honorable the Chief Justice, it is understood, will reach the Presidency early in the ensuing Month, prior to the commencement of the Term.

Tents have been pitched on the North of the Beach for the reception of the Captive King of Kandy,

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A report reached the Presidency on Thursday Evening, of the arrival of an American Ship to the Southward, the Captain of which states that he fell in with the Northumberland at Sea, having Buonaparte on board bound to St. Helena—some transports were likewise, it is said, in Company, occupied by a strong detachment of Royal Artillery and a part of His Majesty's 53d Regiment, bound to the same Island.

By the arrival of His Majesty's Ship Termagent, and Salsette, from the Mauritius on the 19th of November, we have received one Gazette of a late date, than those which reached us by the Indiamen, by which we observe that the Malabar, Phœnix and Hooghly arrived in the course of the week from Calcutta having on board Colonel Keating and the troops under his command.

A small American Brig named the Centra, Captain Phelphis, from New York the 4th of July and St. Helena the 1st of October, arrived at Port Louis on the 14th of November.

The only additional article of Intelligence which this Paper contains is the following.

We have received from Paris the following letter, said to be that which the Duke of Otranto presented to the King at St. Denis as the ground upon which he was ready to enter into his service; and which the King, after having read it, declared that it perfectly coincided with his sentiments, and trusted for Fouche's support only upon those principles.

Extract of a Letter from the Duke of Otranto, to the King of France, dated July 7, 1815.

"It is not your Majesty who is dreaded; it has been seen, during twelve months, that confidence in your moderation and justice sustained France in the midst of fears which were inspired by the enterprizes of a party in your Court.

"Every one knows that it is neither knowledge nor experience that your Majesty wants; you know France, and the present age; you know the power of opinion: but your goodness has too often permitted you to listen to the wishes of those who followed you in adversity. From that moment there were two people in France. It was, no doubt, painful to your Majesty to repel those wishes by your own voluntary act; how often you must have regretted that you could not oppose to their applications the national laws.

"If the same system should be renewed, and if, deriving all your power from hereditary right, your Majesty should recognise none of the rights of the people, except those which emanate from the concessions of the throne. France, as before, will be uncertain as to its duty; it will have to balance between its love for the country, and its love for the Prince, between its inclination and its increased knowledge. Its obedience will have no other basis than its personal confidence; should be sufficient to maintain a due respect, still it is not thus that dynasties strengthen themselves and avoid dangers.

"Sire—Your Majesty has discovered that those who impel power beyond its limits, are but little fit to sustain it when shaken: that authority destroys itself in the continual struggle which forces it to recede from its own measures; that the fewer rights a people enjoys, the more their natural distrust inclines them to maintain all those which cannot be disputed with them, and that it is always thus that love decays, and revolutions ripen.

"We conjure you, Sire that you will deign, on this occasion, to consult only your own justice and your own wisdom. Believe that the French people attach, at present, as much importance to their liberty as to their lives; they will never believe themselves free if there be not rights equally involable belonging to all; and had we not even under your dynasty States General who were independent of the Monarch?

"Sire—Your wisdom should not wait for calamitous events before you make concessions; at such a crisis they might be injurious, and perhaps extensively so; at present concessions would conciliate and give energy to the Royal authority; if delayed, they might indicate only its weakness, they would be extorted by tumult, & the minds of Frenchmen would still continue incensed."——******

CEYLON GAZETTE,—DEC. 27, 1815.

On Monday last, being Christmas day, a Dinner was given according to annual custom by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Brownrigg, to the married Soldiers and Families of the European Troops at Columbo; it was served upon the skettle ground of the Canteen, where five or six Tables were most liberally covered with the solid luxuries of Roast Beef and Plumb Pudding.

We believe that no less than 400 women and children were thus assembled to partake of the Hospitality of Sir Robert and Lady Brownrigg—To all who witnessed this scene,, it was evidently one of much interest, but to those who had so benevolently contributed to the humble happiness around them, it must have been a source of delightful sensation indeed.

The Ship Hannah, Captain Heathorne sailed from Galle on the 21st instant, for the Isle of France, Cape of Good Hope and England. Passanger from Ceylon, William Arnott Esq.

Calcutta Intelligence.

4th JANUARY

Our Mercantile Readers are aware that by the provisions of the Act lately passed, commonly called the East India Shipping Act, the admission of vessels built in British settlements in this country, to British Registry, and to a participation in the general trade, was to be restricted to such of which the construction should be commenced previously to the 1st January of the present year. We have been at some pains to ascertain to what extent the Builders of this port will be enabled to avail themselves of the limited privilege; and have learnt that the following vessels, capable from their size of availing themselves of the benefits of the Act, were in a greater or less degree of forwardness in the different yards of this city at the termination of last year—In the yard of Messrs, Kyd and Co. 12. including the 74.—In Mr. Smith's Yard 8.—In Mr. Breen's Yard 3.—In Mr. Hogue's premises at Seebpore 1.—At Beebee Ross' Ghaut 1.—In the premises of Mr. Montgomery at Howrah 1.—At Mr. Blackmore's yard at Howrah 1.—At Mr. James Scott's Yard at Glocester 1:—making a total number of 28.

Our letters from the various cantonments on the North East Frontier give favorable accounts of the general health of the troops occupying them. At Ramnuggur some sickness had appeared amongst the natives, but the officers remained very healthy. The force at Amowah daily looked for orders to break up. Colonel Gregory's detachment had encamped at Janickpore. At Dinapore the ratification of the Treaty of Amity between the British and Nypalese States was hourly expected from Khatmandoo.

CALCUTTA.

WATERLOO SUBSCRIPTION.

The following measures have been adopted in furtherance of the proceedings of the general Meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, reported in the Appendix to our paper of Thursday last:

"The Committee, for carrying into effect the resolutions passed at the general Meeting on the 28th ultimo, of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, for the relief of the Families of British Soldeiers killed or disabled in the late campaign under his Grace the Duke of Wellington, having assembled on he 2d instante, came to the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That Mr. Fulton be requested to take the Chair.

Resolved, That a book of subscription be sent in general circulation; and copies of the subscription lists be left at the Town Hall, the Bank of Bengal, Greenway's Library, and the different houses of Agency, for general inspection and signature; and that public intimation be given of the same.

Resolved, That the following letter be addressed to the principal Civil and Military Residents, at each of the Out-stations; that is to say, to every Civil Magistrate of Cities and Zillahs, and to every Commanding Officer of Military Cantonments and of Forces assembled under this Presidency.

"SIR,

"Impressed with the conviction, that yourself, and the British Residents at your Station and in its vicinity will be anxious to co-operate in promoting the objects of the General Meeting, holden at this place on the 28th ultimo, I am authorized by the Committee appointed to carry the same into effect, to request that you will have the goodness to adopt such measures as may appear to you best calculated for the purpose of opening a Subscription at your Station, for the relief of the families of the British Soldiers, who were killed or disabled during the late campaign under His Grace the Duke of Wellington, and after collecting the amount, remit the same to the Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal.

"From the Resolutions of the Meeting of the 28th ultimo, an extract of which is annexed to this letter, you will perceive that it is intended to transmit the amount of the Subscription through the hands of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by an appropriate Address. And I would beg leave to suggest that in remitting such sums as may be collected at your Station, some Member of the Committee, or other person resident at Calcutta, be authorized to subscribe the Address on the part of the Contributors."

Resolved, That the Directors of the Bank of Bengal be requested to permit the Bank to act as Treasurer to the Fund.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal be requested to grant receipts for all subscriptions on behalf of the Committee.

Resolved, That an Advertisement be published, requesting all British Inhabitants who, from distant residence or other impeding causes, may not have an opportunity of

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attending the meetings convoked at the different Stations, to make their contributions directly by remitting the fame to the Bank of Bengal, or authorizing their Agents to subscribe for them.

Refolved, That Mr. Jameson, the Reverend Henry Shepherd, the Reverend Dr. Bryce, and Mr. James Scott, be repueſted to act with us in the committee."

The Committee then adjourned.

SUBSCRIPTIONS in aid of the Waterloo Fund.

	Ss. Rs.
The Earl of Moira,	2,000
Mr. Edmonstone,	800
Mr. Seton,	1,000
Mr. Dowdeswell,	1,000
Sir John Royds,	500
Fairlie, Fergusson and Co.	1,500
Captain H. S. Montague,	160
Mr. Macleod,	100
Lieutenant Colonel Sherwood.	200
John Shoolbred,	500
J. Scott,	300
Mr. Mackenzie,	200
Captain J. Young,	300
Mrs. Shoolbred,	300
E. R. Barwell,	100
Lieutenant W. D. Playfair,	250
A. Trotter,	200
A. C. Seymour,	100
Johannes Sarkies and Co.	1,000
J. H. Harington,	800
J. W. Sage,	200
H. Chastenay,	200
	11,710
Subscriptions received at the meeting as published in the Extra Gazette of Friday,	24,360
Add for error of addition, in ditto,	750
Total	36,820

The name of Mr. Cruttenden we inadvertently omitted in our former liſt of the Committee.

On Sunday laſt, the Reverend Dr. Bryce, towards the close of a very impreſſive Diſcourſe in commendation of the virtues of charity, took occaſion to make an eloquent and perſuaſive appeal to the feelings of his audience, in favour of the families of the ſufferers at Waterloo. We have reaſon to believe, that the Reverend Doctor's Sermon will be publiſhed, and the profits ariſing from it, added to the general fund now eſtabliſhed in this city.

[*From the Aſiatic Mirror, January* 3, 1816.]

THE COURIER.

LONDON AUGUST 3.

Laſt night we received the Paris Papers of Sunday, and this morning thoſe of Monday laſt. We did expect to have found in them a royal decree for diſbanding the Army of the Loire; but that army, as well as moſt of the other armies of France, continues to brave the Royal Authority, and to ſtand out for terms. Its head-quarters are at Bourges, and it is untrue that Davouſt, its Commander, is at Paris. Two diviſions of this army are at Riom, under Excelmans and Chaſtel. They refuſe to hoiſt the white cockade, until they have the King's anſwer to their offer of ſubmiſſion. It is evident therefore that their ſubmiſſion is not entire and ſimple. It is ſtrictly conditional. If you the King, will conſent to ſuch terms, we will then abandon the colours and ſtandard of rebellion—if not——There is ſomething, we think, unaccountable, except in one way, in the conduct of the Allies, in ſuffering this army to parley and negociate with their Sovereign. If they wiſh to ſhew that the French armies view with no ſentiments of ſatisfaction the deſtruction of the throne of the Uſurper, and the reſtoration of the lawful Sovereign, then indeed their wiſhes are ſufficiently gratified. But ſo long as theſe armies hold out, and perſume to act independently of the King's authority, they continue to be the adherents of that ſyſtem which the Allies went to war to put down, and are of courſe to be conſidered in the character of enemies, againſt whom war ought ſtill to be waged. An armiſtice has been concluded between the Auſtrian and French armies in Alſace, which is to extend to ſeveral fortreſſes, beſieged or blockaded. The caution, ſhewn againſt any expreſſion of loyalty, in this convention, places Rapp, who ſigned it, entirely upon a footing with Davouſt. A Deputation is to proceed to Paris, to conſult the Government there; but the King is not mentioned. A Proclamation, or Order of the Day, of the Commander of Straſburg, is iſſued in the ſpirit of this armiſtice. Not a ſingle Auſtrian is to be admitted into the place, upon any condition: nor is any inhabitant to hold communication with an army, which is ſtill called, that of 'the enemy.'

The Commandess and other Officers in garriſons and towns, who have prevented, or ſhall prevent, the inhabitants from expreſſing their loyalty, are to be arreſted and brought to trial.

The object of all the French Armies is evidently to impoſe conditions upon the King, that they ſhall not be diſbanded, nor diſlocated; that they ſhall retain their Officers and have perfect pardon and impunity for their paſt treaſon: And if his Majeſty conſent to this, he may be called King of France, but he will be without the authority of a King—he will be the inſtrument of the army. That the Allies ſuffer this is impolitic in two points of view: firſt, if they wiſh for a permanent peace, they ought to be for diſbanding armies which will always be deſirous of war, and will at no diſtant period force their country again into a war: ſecondly, they ſhould be anxious to check on the inſtant this attempt of the army to conſtitute itſelf into a deliberative body: The moment armies forget that obedience is their firſt duty, they are infinitely more dangerous, than beneficial, to their own country and to their own Sovereign. All theſe conſiderations bring us to this great point, which we have preſſed over and over again, that there is no really ſafe and efficacious meaſure but that of reducing the extent of the French territories. Buonaparte is put down, but Jacobiniſm is not; and the Allies ought to remember, that the peace of Europe was diſturbed and nations firſt invaded under the influence of Jacobiniſm, and before Buonaparte was known or heard of.

If the conduct of the Allies laſt year,—ſo magnanimous, and ſo unmerited and unexpected on the part of the French,—could not procure tranquillity for one ſingle year, what is to be expected from mildneſs, lenity or good treatment? Nothing, certainly. It therefore only remains to take ſuch meaſures as will deprive a nation of the power of doing evil, when it is impoſſible to deprive it of the intention and the will.

Let the Allied Sovereigns conſider well at this time; they had too good an opinion of the French before, and ſeverely have they ſuffered. Let it be now for the laſt time, and Europe will enjoy a ſtate of repoſe to which it has, ever ſince the days of Louis XIV., been a ſtranger.

Louis XVIII. may, and we are ſure has, the beſt intentions; but this is not enough: we have proofs, ſtrong as holy writ almoſt, that he is not able to keep down the nations. The Allies ſhould then take a phyſical ſecurity for the good behaviour of France. No moral ſecurity will do, and the good intentions of Louis are an inſufficient ſecurity. The nation muſt not be truſted merely becauſe he is at its head. We have ſeen how little that availed, and therefore, in the new arrangements, the frontier garriſons at leaſt ought to be kept. Europe cannot always be occupied watching one nation, or be conſtantly ſubjected to expenſe on that account. Security is neceſſary, and it is abſurd to talk of not interfering with the internal government of the country: even its own intereſt requires interference. The law applicable to reaſonable men does not apply to madmen, and there is no action for an aſſault will lie for putting in a ſtraight waiſtcoat a man deprived of reaſon, who tears his own fleſh, and threatens the lives of thoſe around him. France is in a ſimilar ſituation and ought to be treated in a ſimilar manner for the ſafety and benefit of all other nations, and even of that country itſelf, which has for 25 years been the prey of factious and wicked men, till it is phyſically exhauſted and morally degraded beyond almoſt any example.

Theſe conſiderations have been forced upon us by the view of the preſent ſtate of the French armies. Perhaps they have led us too far from the contents of theſe Papers. We proceed to thoſe parts which may be conſidered as the civil in contradiſtinction to the military intelligence contained in them. The King has named the Preſidents of the Electoral Colleges of departments and diſtricts—Monſieur and his two Sons are Preſidents of three of the Colleges. We have been rather ſurpriſed not to find the Dukes of Bourbon and Orleans' names among the Preſidents, though the Moniteur of Monday aſſures us that the latter 'was never received by the King with more poſitive marks of goodneſs and kindneſs.' The marked manner in which this intelligence is communicated is to do away the reports, that there was ſome coolneſs or ſuſpicion in the King's mind reſpecting the Duke. The Preſidents of the departments and diſtricts ſeem to be ſelected with ſufficient judgement, at leaſt we ſee few of revolutionary note among them. There is however Lanjuinais, the late Preſident of Buonaparte's Chamber of Deputies!!!! There are Vienet, Marmont, Oudinot, Lauriſton; Barthelemy, Camille, Jordan, Chateaubriand, Forbanes, Paſtoret, and Bourienne.

We are now informed of the arreſt of any of the traitors mentioned in the King's Ordonnances. On the contrary, it is ſaid, that ſeveral General Officers included in them have ſolicited and obtained paſſports to proceed to foreign countries. Is this the promiſed vigour of M. Fouche? But his feelings move now in a ſofter ſphere. We are told he is married to a Lady of Aix, 'where he lived during his proſcription by Buonaparte.' Kind Journaliſts! to forget his ſubſequent employment not two months ago by this very Buonaparte in the ſame confidencial poſt he occupies now under Louis the 18th!

By the line of demarcation for the Allied armies, forty departments, it is ſaid, will remain untouched.

The Duke of Berry is talked of as the deſtined huſband of the Auſtrian Archduchess Leopoldina.

Sir George Cockburn arrived at Portſmouth yeſterday, and immediately aſſumed the command of the Northumberland, which, having been ſo quickly ſupplied with every neceſſary, will probably ſail to day, reach Plymouth if the wind be fair to-morrow, and on Saturday or Sunday Buonaparte will ſail from theſe ſhores which he cannot but ſurvey with emotions of no ordinary kind, even in a boſom like his, ſubject to the moſt tempeſtuous fluctuations of feeling—theſe ſhores, impregnable, unaſſailable, nay, unapproachable, to his utmoſt ambition, when he ſeemed to wield all the powers of terraqueous annoyance, except the elements themſelves—theſe ſhores, from which his proudeſt hopes, in the day of his proſperity, were always flung back upon himſelf like the diſparted foam from the retiring waves—againſt which at length, in the day of his adverſity, his fame, his fortune, and his empire have ſuffered irreparable ſhipwreck: His deſtination is certainly St. Helena, which ſome ſtill think a hard and bitter fate for 'the greateſt of living men,' as Mr. Capel Loft calls him. This greateſt of men might have avoided this fate, had he preferred dying at the head of thoſe men whom he led to battle, to ſlaughter, and to death. But he ran away to ſave his life, and he threw himſelf upon our mercy—Mercy at the hands of Great Britain, we ſhould have thought would have been more intolerable than vengeance from any other hand, to a ſpirit ſo haughty, ſo wild and implacable as Buonaparte's. But the fallen tyrant fears to die; and he puts his ſoul into the power of his bitterest enemy, by whom he knows it will not be moleſted, becauſe that enemy cannot be an aſſaſſin, rather than caſt it away himſelf, or truſt it with thoſe who owe their crowns and ſceptres to his political forbearance, when their necks were under his ſword, and their kingdom under his feet. Let him live!—live to lament that he ever did live—live to die as many deaths as he has cauſed, for fear of dying that one death, which he cannot eſcape and dare not encounter. His fall has been more aſtoniſhing than his riſe, and his end is more ſtrange than his begining. If no individual, of ordinary birth, ever ſcaled ſuch a precipice of hazards, and ſecured ſuch an eminence of grandeur, none, even of thoſe who were born to ſovereignty, ever ſunk by ſuch a total diſſolution of the very ground on which they ſtood: they fell, but their thrones remained, their heirs or their rivals ſucceed them; Buonaparte fell,—where is the empire that he created?—for he did create it, in the only ſenſe that a mortal can create;—he ſeized the territory, he uſurped the power, he enſlaved the people, he dictated the laws, he exerciſed the authority, that conſtituted, and for a while conſolidated the monſtrous empire which he ruled—ruled with a rod of iron, and daſhed it to pieces with that rod. It is gone; it is gone for ever; he made it, and he deſtroyed it himſelf; but he cannot re-make it; he cannot reſtore himſelf, any more than he can turn back the ſteps of Time, or re-aſſemble the clouds of yeſterday.

It is underſtood that Jerome Buonaparte, of whom nothing has been heard lately, lies ill of his wounds in the fortreſs of Valenciennes.

We cannot help remarking upon the ſingular ſituation of the world at this time, with reſpect to its crowned heads. We recollect that Voltaire, in one of his novels, Candide, we believe, introduces a great number of Ex-Sovereigns, as meeting at the Carnival of Venice, and there, to the ſurpriſe of by-ſtanders ſaluting each other by the title of 'Majeſty.' Reckoning Buonaparte's muſhroom Kings in the number, we ſhall find, we believe, more of theſe perſonages, removed from their eminent ſtations, than at any other æra in the hiſtory of mankind: firſt, there is Buonaparte himſelf, Marie Louiſe, and the King of Rome. There is the King of Candia and his two wives: By the way, it would not be amiſs that Buonaparte ſhould return to his old religion of Mahometiſm, and take one of them, they might all live in St. Helena together. There are the old King and Queen of Spain: there is alſo the Ex-King of Sweden, who was but lately threatening a journey to the Holy Land: there is King Murat and Queen Murat, King Louis Buonaparte and his wife; King Jerome and his two wives, and King Joſeph.

FRENCH PAPERS.

Louis, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting.

From the account which has reached us, that many General Officers, and other military Commanders of departments and cities of the kingdom, have violently checked the expreſſion of the ſentiments of our ſubjects; and conſidering that in hindering them from uniting themſelves under the national colours, they have armed Frenchmen againſt Frenchmen, and have cauſed the ſhedding of blood in civil quarrels:

We have decreed and do decree, that the General Officers and other military Commanders of Departments and Cities of our Kingdom, who have or ſhall have prevented the force of arms, ſhall be arreſted and handed over to a Council of War, to be tried according to military law.

Our Miniſter Secretary of War is charged with the execution of the preſent Decree.

Given at Paris, in our Palace of the Thuilleries, the 21ſt of July, 1815, and the 21ſt of our reign.

(Signed) LOUIS.

By the King

The Secretary of War,

(Signed) Marſhal GOUVION ST. CYR.

PARIS, JULY 30.

The Duke of Angouleme, who has arrived at Montauban, ordered the arreſt of M. de Saint Suzanne, Prefect of Yarn, as well as his Private Secretary, and the Secretary-General of the Prefecture.

A letter from Riom, of the 25th of July, announces, that on the 22d there arrived two diviſions of the army of the Loire, commanded by Generals Excelmans and Chaſtel, theſe two diviſions cannot be leſs than 2,400 ſtrong in horſe. They did not yet carry the white cockade, announcing that they waited for the anſwer of the King to their ſubmiſſion. M. de Labedoyere, who was aſſerted to have been arreſted at Paris, lodged, on the 24th at Riom, at the houſe of the Sub-Prefect: he is in the diviſion of Excelmans.

The Count de Lynch, mayor of Bordeaux, and all the members of the municipality of that city ſince the departure of Madame the Ducheſs of Angouleme, have reſumed their functions.

The General and the Officers of the Vendean army of Anjou, in a declaration dated from the head quarters of Beaupreau, the 20th of July, and ſigned Count Charles d' Autichamp, Lieutenant-General of the armies of the King, formally contradict the intention attributed to them, of uniting their army with the French army behind the Loire.

It appears that there is in Auvergne a good deal of agitation in the popular mind. The peaſantry ſeem ſo inclined to revolutionary diſorders, but the rich and the nobleſſe take the precaution of retiring into the towns.

On Thurſday laſt there arrived at Troyes a column of 22,000 Ruſſians.

The Duke d' Angouleme was expected on the 22d at Touloufe, where every preparation was made for his reception.

The Duke of Orleans arrived laſt night at ten o'clock. At half paſt ten he went to viſit the King, and this morning he waited upon her Royal Highneſs the Ducheſs d' Angouleme.

For the laſt two days crowds have aſſembled before the ſhops of the printſellers, to look at the caricatures publiſhed on Bonaparte, ſome of which are droll enough. It is ſingular that on the departure of this man for Elba not one appeared which repreſented him in a ridiculous light. The recollection of the victories he owed to French valour was yet too freſh, and Napoleon ſeemed to be rather an object of horror and hatred than of laughter. But now after he has been employed only in ſecuring his perſonal ſafety after the maſſacre of Mont St. Jean, that he has been ſeen to weep in the preſence of Gen. Becker, at the fear of being ſhot by the Engliſh, his cowardly behaviour has merited the contempt of all Europe, and the contraſt it preſents with the title of Hero, with which he was ſo long honoured, has ſomething ſo irreſiſtibly comic, as to ſtrike even the loweſt man in the kingdom. The people who cried Vive l' Empereur three months ago, excited indigination: now they are laughed at.

The approaching arrival of their Majeſties the Empreſſes of Auſtria and Ruſſia is announced, as well as of the Grand Duke Conſtantine, who commands the Imperial Ruſſian Guards.

A private letter from Turin confirms the arreſt of Lucien Buonaparte in that City. His myſterious manners excited ſuſpicion, and a ſuperabundance of precautions betrayed his diſguiſe. It is added, he will remain at Turin till the Allies and the French Government have been conſulted.

His Majeſty the Emperor of Auſtria has appointed Baron de Strauch, Vice Governor of Mayence.

In virtue of an act of the Congreſs of Vienna, the Auſtrian Government has taken formal poſſeſſion of of Johannesberg, near Mayence, famous for the excellent Rhenish wine it produces.

The official journal of this date contains a long liſt of appointments of Preſidents to the Electoral Colleges about to be held. In the liſt we remark the names of Monſieur, the King's brother, for that of the Department of the Seine; the Duke d' Angouleme for that of the Gironde; the Duke de Berry, for the department of the North; Lieutenant-General Lauriſton, for that of the Allier; Angles, for that of the Upper Alps; Flaugergues, for that of the Aveyron; Count Barthelemy, for that of the mouths of the Rhone; General Dupont, for that of the Charante; the Duke of Tarentum, for that of the Cher; the Duke of Ragusa, for that of the Cote d' Or; Bruno de Boiſgelin, for that of the Cotes du Nord; Grenier, Attorney General of the Court of Riom, for that of the Creuz; Count Malleville, for that of the Dordonne; the Biſhop of Evreux, Peer of France, for that of the Eme; Count Lally Tollendal, for that of Herault; Lanjuinais, for that of the Ille and Vilaine; Count Villemanzy, Peer of France, for that of the Indre; the Duke de Duras, Peer of France, for that of the Indre and Loire; Faget de Baure, for that of des Landes; the Duke Belluno, for that of the Loire and Cher; Count Dupuis, Peer of France, for that of the Upper Loire; Chateaubriand, for that of Loiret; Count Semonville, Peer of France, for that of La Manche: the Duke de Dudanville, Peer of France, for that of the Marne; Count Beugnot, for that of the Upper Marne; the Duke de Monchy, for that of the Meurthe; the Duke of Reggio, Peer of France, for that of the Meuſe; Lieut. Gen. Marchant, for that of Mont Blanc; Count Bournonville, Peer of France, for that of the Moſelle: Count Alexis Noailles, for that of the Oiſe; the Duke de Levis, Peer of France, for that of the Pas de Calais; De Chabro, for that of Pay de Dome; Latour Auvergne Lauraguais, for that of the Eaſtern Pyrenees; Barbe Marbois, Peer of France, for that of the Lower Rhine; Count Gouvion, for that of the Upper Saone; Dambray, Chancellor of France, for that of the Lower Seine; St. Cricq, Director General of the Cuſtoms, for that of the Seine and Marne; Count Gardiner, Peer of France, for that of the Sienne and Oiſe; Count Euſtance, Peer of France for that of the Deux Sevres; Latour Dubin, for that of the Somme; Count Perignon, Peer of France, for that of the Tarn; the Duke de la Force, for that of the Tarn and Garonne; Count Pasteret, Peer of France, for that of the Var; the Duke de Montemart, Peer of France, for that of Vienne; Deſcars, for that of the Upper Vienne; the Duke de Chiſevel, Peer of France, for that of the Voſges; and Bourienne, Councellor of State for that of the Yonne.

The Miniſter at War has iſſued an order, directing that military men of all ranks, belonging to the Corps of gen d'armerie and the guard of Paris, who after the 20th of March received order to drop their ſervices, or who received other deſtinations, ſhall forthwith return to the poſt which they occupied at the above period, in order proviſionally to reſume their functions. The others, ſubalterns, and gen d'armes, who were appointed as their ſubſtitutes, ſhall be admitted on half pay.

Cardinal Feſch, in paſſing through Baerg (Ain), officiated there clerically. After divine ſervice, ſome perſons conducted him to his reſidence, crying loudly, "Vive l'Empereur!" The Auſtrian General who commanded in the town ſent for the Mayor, upbraided him with not having immediately repreſſed the cries of ſedition, and impoſed a fine of 60,000 francs upon the city, to be paid in 24 hours, by way of puniſhment.

Courier Extraordinary, Sunday Morning.

It is ſaid that M. Carnot retires to Switzerland.

There was yeſterday a review of Pruſſian troops at the Champ de Mars.

The Royal Volunteers who followed the King to Ghent, arrive this day at Paris. Their comrades of the School of Law come before them.

The Journals appear to have been led into an error in announcing the arrival at Paris of the Prince of Eckmuhl. He has not arrived up to the preſent moment.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

The Supplement to the Madrid Gazette of the 13th of July, contains an official report from General Miguel Alava to Don Pedro Cevallos, of the battles of Quatrebras and Warterloo. General Alava, it appears, is Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain to the King of the Netherlands; but his martial feelings, and warm attachment to the Duke of Wellington, cemented by many a well-fought action in the Peninſula, led him to ſhare in the dangers of the deciſive battle. The report, which is dated Bruſſels, June 20, is well drawn up: but as the principal details are already, ſo well known, we muſt content ourſelves with giving a few extracts from it. Speaking of the battle of the 16th, the General ſays:

"The Engliſh Guards, various regiments, and the Scots brigade, covered themſelves with glory on this day; and Lord Wellington told me, on the day following, that he had never ſeen his troops behave better, in all the many years he had commanded them. The French Cuiraſſiers ſuffered greatly on that occaſion, for, confiding in their cuiraſſes, they approached ſo near the Engliſh ſquares, that they ſucceeded in cutting down with their ſwords ſome officers of the 42d; but that brave regiment, without being appalled, kept up ſo well ſupported a fire, that the ground was covered with the Cuiraſſiers and their horſes.

Of the battle of Waterloo, General Alava writes as follows:

"I joined the army on the morning of the 18th, though I received no orders to that effect, becauſe I believed that I ſhould thus beſt ſerve his Majeſty, and at the ſame time fulfil your Excellency's directions, and this determination has ſuffered me the ſatisfaction of having been preſent at the moſt important battle that has been fought for many centuries, in its conſequences its duration, and the talents of the Chiefs on both ſides; and becauſe the peace of the world, and the further ſecurity of all Europe, may be ſaid to have depended on its reſult.

"The poſition occupied by his Lordſhip was very good; but towards the centre it had various weak points which required good troops to guard them, and much ſcience and ſkill on the part of the General in Chief.—Theſe qualifications were to be found in abundance in the Britiſh troops and their illuſtrious Commander, and it may be aſſerted, without any offence to any one, that to them both belongs the chief part, or all the glory of this memorable day.

"On the right of the poſition, and a little in advance was a country houſe, the importance of which Lord Wellington quickly perceived, without it the poſition could not be attacked on that ſide, and it might therefore be conſidered as its key. The Duke confided this important point to three companies of the Engliſh guards, under the command of Lord Saltoun, and laboured during the night of the 17th in fortifying it as well as poſſible lining its garden and a wood which ſerved as its park, with Naſſau troops as ſharp-ſhooters.

"At half-paſt ten a movement was obſerved in the enemy's line, and many officers were ſeen coming and going to a particular point, where there was a very conſiderable corps of infantry, which we afterwards underſtood to be the Imperial Guards; here was Buonaparte in perſon, and from this point iſſued all the orders. In the mean time the enemy's maſſes were forming and every thing announced the approaching combat, which began at half-paſt eleven, the enemy attacking with one of his corps and with his uſual ſhouts, the country houſe on the right.

"The Naſſau troops found it neceſſary to abandon their poſt; but the enemy met with ſuch reſiſtance in the houſe, that though they ſurrounded it on three ſides and attacked it moſt deſperately, they were compelled to deſiſt from their enterpriſe, leaving a great number of killed and wounded on the ſpot. Lord Wellington ſent freſh Engliſh troops, who recovered the wood and garden, and the combat ceaſed for the preſent on this ſide.

"The enemy then opened a horrible fire of artillery from more than 200 pieces, under cover of which Buonaparte made a general attack from the centre to the

sight with infantry and cavalry in such numbers, that it required all the skill of his Lordship to post his troops and all the good qualities of the latter to resist the attack.

" General Picton who was with his division on the road from Bruffels to Charleroi, advanced with the bayonet to receive them; but was unfortunately killed at the moment when the enemy, appalled by the attitude of this division, fired and then fled.

" The English Life Guards then charged with the greatest vigour, and the 49th & 105th French regiments lost their eagles in this charge, together with from 2 to 3000 prisoners. A column of cavalry, at whose head were the cuiraffiers, advanced to charge the Life Guards, and thus fave their infantry, but the guards received them with the greateft valour, and the moft fanguinary cavalry fight, perhaps ever witneffed, was the conſequence.

" The French cuiraffiers were completely beaten in ſpite of their cuiraffes, by troops who had nothing of the sort, and lost one of their eagles in this conflict, which was taken by the heavy Engliſh cavalry called the Royals."

General Alava next mentions the approach of the Prufsian army, " which," he obſerves. " was the more neceſsary, from the ſuperior numbers of the enemy's army, and from the dreadful loſs we had ſuſtained in this unequal combat, from eleven in the morning till five in the afternoon.

" Buonaparte, who did not believe the Prufsians to be ſo near, and who reckoned upon deſtroying Lord Wellington before their arrival, perceived that he had fruitleſsly loſt more than five hours, and that in the critical poſition in which he was then placed, there remained no other reſource but that of deſperately attacking the weak part of the Engliſh poſition, and thus, if poſſible, beating the Duke before his right was turned, and attacked by the Prufsians.

" Henceforward, therefore, the whole was a repetition of attacks by cavalry and infantry, ſupported by more than 300 pieces of artillery, which unfortunately made horrible ravages in our line, and killed and wounded officers, artilleriſts, and horſes, in the weakeſt part of the poſition

" The enemy aware of this deſtruction, made a charge with the whole cavalry of his guard, which took ſome pieces of cannon that could not be withdrawn; but the Duke, who was at this point, charged them with three battalions of Engliſh and three of Brunſwickers, and compelled them in a moment to abandon the artillery, though we were unable to withdraw for want of horſes; nor did they dare to advance to recover them.

" At laſt, about ſeven in the evening, Buonaparte made a laſt effort, and putting himſelf at the head of his guards, attacked the above point of the Engliſh poſition with ſuch vigour, that he drove back the Brunſwickers who occupied part of it, and for a moment the victory was undecided, and even more than doubtful.

" The Duke, who felt that the moment was their critical, ſpoke to the Brunſwick troops with that aſcendancy which very great men poſſeſs, made them return to the charge, and putting himſelf, at their head, again reſtored the combat, expoſing himſelf to every kind of perſonal danger.

" Fortunately at this moment we perceived the fire of Marſhal Blücher, attacking the enemy's right with his uſual impetuoſity; and the moment of deciſive attack being come, the Duke put himſelf at the head of the Engliſh Foot Guards, ſpoke a few words to them, which were replied to by a general hurrah, and his Grace himſelf guiding them on with his hat, they marched at the point of the bayonet, to come to cloſe action with the Imperial Guard. But the latter began a retreat, which was ſoon converted into flight, and the moſt complete rout ever exhibited by ſoldiers. The famous rout of Vittoria was not even comparable to it."

The Gallant General then adds ſeveral reflections on the importance of the victory, and in enumerating the loſs ſuſtained, ſays :—

" Of thoſe who were by the ſide of the Duke of Wellington, only he and myſelf remained untouched in our perſons and horſes. The reſt were all either killed, wounded, or loſt one or more horſes. The Duke was unable to refrain from tears on witneſſing the death of ſo many brave and honourable men, and the loſs of ſo many friends and faithful companions, and which can alone be compenſated by the importance of the victory!"

At the Prince's Council, on Monday, Viſcount Chetwynd, as Clerk of the Council, preſented to the Prince Regent a new Great Seal of England, which is of ſilver about eight or nine inches over, of a round form, repreſenting the King on horſe back on one ſide, and the other ſide his Majeſty in his robes, ſeated on his throne, ſurrounded by his Miniſters and attendants of State. At the cloſe of the Council the Regent delivered it to the Lord Chancellor, as the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England; after which, the Seal, which has been uſed as a temporary inſtrument ſince the Great Seal of England was ſtolen about twelve years ago, from the Lord Chancellor's houſe, was deſtroyed in the preſence of the Council, by obliterating all the impreſſions on it. This Seal was only of braſs, and was made as a model at the time the Seal was in commiſſion.

The Prince Caſtelcicala was introduced to the audience of the Prince by Earl Bathurſt, in the abſence of Viſcount Caſtlereagh, and conducted by R. Chester, Eſq. the Aſſiſtant Maſter of the Ceremonies, as Miniſter from the Court of the Two Sicilies to the Court of Great Britain, when his Excellency declared to the Regent his Sovereign being reſtored to his Throne and Government. His Excellency was moſt graciouſly received.

The Marquis of Anglesea's audience on Monday of the Prince Regent was to take leave on his going into the Country, and not to be ſworn in a Privy Counſellor.

Kew, Aug. 2.—Laſt evening the Queen took an airing in Kew Gardens, in her little chaiſe. Theſe delightful Gardens were thronged with company on Sunday night. This morning the Duke of Kent came from Cloſe-hear Hill, to pay his reſpects to his Royal Mother. The Queen and Princeſs went to Twickenham, and honoured the Ducheſs of Orleans with their company to dinner, where there was a ſelect party to meet them.

A Prufsian Huſſar made a capture at the battle of Waterloo of five thouſand Napoleons, which he has ſent to his family by the Intendant General and Counſellor of State, Ribbentrop. A ſoldier of the Landwehr also obtained poſſeſſion of five hundred Napoleons.

A ſilly report was circulated at Plymouth, that the Prince Regent was coming down immediately, and that orders had been received at Saltram to prepare for his reception. Another account mentioned the Duke of York as being expected.

We underſtand that his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent has written on Monday a Letter to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, requeſting the benevolent interpoſition of the Church in aid of the Waterloo Subſcription, and that in conſequence of this humane recommendation, there will, be a collection made for that Patriotic Fund throughout all the Churches in the Empire. Sincerely do we wiſh this effort may be crowned with the moſt marked ſucceſs, for ſurely a more laudable human work never called for the exertions of the ſervants of Him who afforded the world the brighteſt exaſtiple of charity and mercy.

The Inhabitants of the 11th Municipality of Paris, one of the ſmalleſt and leaſt opulent of the capital, has furniſhed, for a time more or leſs long, quarters and ſuſtenance for 28,000 Prufsians, and they ſtill continue to receive others every day.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The country ſhip Bengal Merchant arrived yeſterday at Portſmouth from Batavia, which place ſhe left about the latter end of March.

Portſmouth Aug 2.—Arrived the Niger from the Eaſt Indies, with diſpatches for Government, which have been landed, and ſent off to London expreſs; alſo arrived the Bulwark and Madagaſcar and about 56 ſail of tranſports from North America, with the remainder of our brave army; many of the tranſports are working up and ſome have already anchored. A French veſſel from Havre, came into harbour, loaded with fruit and eggs. Arrived the Vangall, from a cruize. Sailed the Forth and Cordelia on a cruize.

Admiral Sir Geo. Cockburn arrived here to-day and hoiſted his flag on bord the Northumberland. So great was the hurry in getting ſtores on board that ſhip, that ſix veſſels from the dock-yard were waiting at Spithead for her arrival.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The *Northumberland*, *Bucephalus*, and *Ceylon*, ſailed yeſterday from Portſmouth to receive Buonaparte on board, and convey him to St. Helena; if ——— One letter we have received ſays, that he declared his determination not to be taken alive to St. Helena. And upon its being obſerved to him that he would be prevented, as all deadly weapons would be removed, he is ſaid to have replied, that his friends would in that caſe accompliſh his wiſhes. We do not at all guarantee this report; which indeed is not conſiſtent with the tenor of his conduct and his conſtant anxiety for life.

Part of his ſuite have been removed from him. Bertrand, Savary, and Lallemand, have been taken out of the *Bellerophon*, embarked on board the *Liffey*, and ſent back to France.

He continues himſelf to be " the gaze of the time," and if the career of this man is to become an object of the greateſt intereſt to future generation,—if the ſplendour of his exploits, the madneſs of his ambition, & the moral of his fall, are to employ the ſpeculations of mankind, as long as the nation which he has agitated have a language to deſcribe them, that curioſity perhaps cannot be wondered at.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Tueſday laſt. It muſt be acknowledged that they afford us almoſt as little information of the real ſtate of France as they did under Buonaparte. Whilſt they concur in repreſenting events *en couleur roſe*, and hold out the cries of *Vive le Roy!* and *Madame d' Angoulême!* and dances under the windows of the Thuilleries, as proofs of the deep and univerſal exultation of the people, we are enabled from other ſources to draw a very different picture of the ſtate of affairs. Paris indeed is tranquil from the circumſtance of a vaſt impoſing force being within its walls, or cloſely ſurrounding them. But even that circumſtance has been inſufficient to prevent the occaſional demonſtrations of a factious ſpirit that aſſumes different garbs and colours, once exhibiting itſelf as friendly to Buonaparte, and now declaiming in favour of liberty and independence. Unable to rally itſelf under Buonaparte, it flies to the old principle of Jacobiniſm, always avoiding every meaſure that might tend to render the nation unanimous in favour of the Bourbons. Theſe obſervations reſult naturally from the circular letter of Fouche to the Prefects, (inſerted in the Official Gazette of Tueſday laſt.) Perhaps upon a firſt peruſal of it, ſome of our readers may think it a mere general recommendation to unite and peace. But to us it exhibits France in a ſituation more gloomy perhaps than ſhe has been at any time almoſt ſince the year 1793. Fouche evidently fears a re-action, or the attempt of a faction againſt the exiſting Government. He holds out the Allies *in terrorem*, and though he does not expreſsly ſay ſo, he wiſhes it to be underſtood that they conceive the preſent diſpoſition of the French to be ſo alien to all legitimate Government, to all obedience and order, that they muſt have ſecurities in their hands to prevent them from being expoſed to annoyance or danger in conſequence of that diſpoſition. Were he to declare his meaning plainly & explicitly, he would ſay to them, " the Allies muſt pauſe before they make a treaty with " the King; for they do not ſee in the King's hands ſufficient power to enforce the execution of the treaty. " On the contrary, the view the troops openly defying " his authority, or at leaſt unwilling to acknowledge it " but upon ſuch terms as they pleaſe to dictate. They " behold Generals treating as if they were ſovereign " and independent Powers. Even in the civil claſſes " they diſcover an agitation amongſt ſome, ſuſpicion " amongſt others—little that exhibits cordial hearty and " ſincere union. They will therefore naturally increaſe in their terms; they will not be expoſed a ſecond time to the neceſsity of making ſuch preparations and draining the population and the wealth of " their reſpective countries." " We ſhall not," ſays " Fouche, be able to obtain from Europe a happy ſituation ſo long as ſhe does not ſee in the termination of our agitations and in the union of the people and the throne a certain pledge of our repoſe and of her own." Again, " the advatages which France may hope for, depend above all upon an intimate union with the King: if the nation be not united with its Monarch, we ſhall receive from Sovereigns no guarantee of our independence, becauſe we ourſelves ſhall give none of our repoſe."

But it may be ſaid, indeed, that whilſt Fouché holds out the Allies *in terrorem* to the French people, he is trying to hold out the French people *in terrorem* to the Allies: that is endeavouring to make the people rally ſtrongly and univerſally round the Throne, which effect, if he could produce would deter the Allies from preſſing ſuch terms as they would demand under the preſent circumſtances of the people being diſunited, and the King's authority not firmly eſtabliſhed.

Some perſons, however, may view this circular letter as preparing the public for more humiliating terms than they have been taught to expect by ſome journaliſts who have ſillily ſaid that every thing was to be reſtored to the *ſtatus quo* of the Treaty of Paris. " Thus, then," ſays the *Aix-la Chapelle Gazette*, very juſtly, in commenting upon the French journaliſt, " the French it ſeems, may diſturb with impunity the repoſe of the world whenever they may think fit; they need never fear any loſs of territory, and the other powers are to bear alone the burthen of the diſorders which they may cauſe! Since they chooſe to quote the acts of the Congreſs of Vienna, we will draw our anſwer from the ſame ſource. In the Protocol (regiſter) of the 12th May, we read what follows:—

" The Allied Powers will recognize the independence of France in every caſe in which it ſhall not be in oppoſition to their own ſecurity and the general repoſe of Europe." Now it is very evident that the preſent ſituation of France is in manifeſt oppoſition to the ſafety of the Powers and the repoſe of the world. There is but one opinion on this ſubject in Europe."

We perfectly agree with this writer: There is but one opinion, and every thing that occurs in France at the preſent moment tends to confirm and fortify that opinion.

There is nothing more in theſe papers about the army of the Loire. Excelmans, Lefebvre, and others of the Generals are carrying on a banditti warfare. They are fortifying particular Caſtles, and levying contributions in the neighbouring country. Many departments are repreſented to be in a deplorable ſtate.

The Allied troops are permitted to aſſiſt in getting in the harveſt; the Britiſh are about to proceed to Normandy on account of the want of forage; the Prufsians are to take another direction; a ſcarcity ſeems to be apprehended.

The Congreſs was expected to be opened in a day or two; the principal points, we ſuppoſe, are already arranged.

The French Funds are falling—they are 5l.

We received this morning Bruſſels Papers to the 1ſt inſtant.

Landau has ſurrendered to the Allied Troops.—Longwy, Metz, and Thonville, are cloſely inveſted.

The ſecond diviſion of the troops from Quebec arrived yeſterday at Portſmouth. The veſſels of war with the convoy were the Bulwark, Madagaſcar, and Charybdis. The number of troops is above 6000, effective.

Regiments, Royal Artillery (detachment), 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 57th, 58th, 81ſt, 82d, 90th.

About 200 ſeamen and marines from the Lakes are on board the men of war. The Newcaſtle and Calliope were left at Quebec to bring home the next fleet. Which would conſiſt almoſt entirely of the naval forces on the Lake eſtabliſhment. The Newcaſtle expected to leave Quebec within a month after this convoy; which left the Brandy Pots (the laſt anchorage in the St. Lawrence) the 4th of July, with a fair wind and fine weather nearly the whole way.

The 103d regiment were in garriſon at Quebec, and all the other regiments up the country. There were no more coming away.

Mr. Edward Ward arrived yeſterday morning at the Foreign Office, Downing-ſtreet, with the General Treaty of the Congreſs of Vienna. This Treaty, our readers will recollect, was lately publiſhed in the French Official Gazette; and an abſtract of it appeared the beginning of laſt week in this Paper.

Sir Henry Bunbury, the Under Secretary of State for the War Department, and Mr. Bathurſt, are arrived in town from their miſſion to Napoleon Buonaparte.

It is ſaid that it has been agreed that Buonaparte is to take with him an eſtabliſhment, among them are three Aide-de-Camp and twelve domeſtics.

Yeſterday, at three o'clock a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, Earl of Harrowby, Earl of Weſtmoreland, Earl of Liverpool, the Right Hon. N. Vanſittart, Viſcount Melville, Earl Mulgrave, Viſcount Sidmouth Earl Bathurſt, Earl of Buckinghamſhire, and the Right Hon. W. W. Pole. The Cabinet broke up at about a quarter before five o'clock; a few minutes after, Mr. Harvey arrived in Downing-ſtreet in a chaiſe and four, with diſpatches from Paris.

The Prince Regent's birth-day will be celebrated in London. Her Majeſty gives a grand entertainment at her Palace upon the occaſion. On this day the Court will go out of morning.

The etiquette was always obſerved on the celebrations of the King's and Queen's birth-day. Cards for invitations were yeſterday diſtributed all directions.

PARIS PAPERS.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF GENERAL POLICE,

CIRCULAR ADDRESSED TO THE PREFECTS OF THE KINGDOM.

" Gentlemen—Your relations with me embrace two great objects, the eſtabliſhment of public order and the pacification of the kingdom.

" The King knows the extent of the nation's ſufferings; all his efforts tend to aſſuage them; but we cannot obtain from Europe a happy ſtate until Europe ſee in the termination of our agitations, and the union of the people with the throne a certain pledge of our and her repoſe.

" The will of the King has caſt a veil over common errors and faults. Thus his Majeſty has left the puniſhment of crimes and treaſons to the laws; and that ſuſpicion might not be extended, he has been pleaſed to deſignate the accuſed and to limit their number. There is then ſecurity for all: no ground, no pretext for diſquietude or irritation is left to malevolence. All things in their exiſting ſtate are under the guarantee of the law and the ægis of a monarch who wiſhes to be the father of all Frenchmen.

" Stability is the firſt object of his Majeſty's attention, and of the meaſures which he has preſcribed to his Miniſters. Every ſort of reaction, being ſubverſive of ſtability, would be a crime. It would diſturb the tranquillity of the State by deſtroying all confidence.

" While bending under the weight of Europe, united againſt an ambition of which we were the firſt victims, let us at leaſt have the conſolation, that not another drop of blood nor a tear ſhall be ſhed which can be imputed to us.

" The public intereſt ought to have the firſt rank among all intereſts. Who then, amidſt ſuch public misfortunes, can think of private vengeance? There is no longer any hope for ſafety, there is even no longer any true honour except in our union.

" All good citizens have and can only have one ſole object, that of terminating our reſentments. Neceſsity diſarms even the nobleſt courage.

" The wiſh of conciliation is the off ſpring of all hearts, becauſe it is the expreſſion of all intereſts. It will ſubdue all parties; it will triumph over their paſſions becauſe all parties are Frenchmen.

" The advantages which France may yet hope for depend eſſentially upon our intimate union with the King: Had not the nation united with its Monarch, we ſhould have obtained from the Sovereigns no guarantee of independence, becauſe we could have given none for our tranquility.

" A great nation, whatever may be its reverſes, can ſtill by the voice of its King, claim, and cauſe to be reſpected, its rights; for juſtice is beyond the blows of fortune. The voice of factions is juſtly repreſſed, and will no longer ſucceed even in making itſelf hear.

" There is then a degree of misfortune in the criſis of a ſtate in which neceſsity preſcribes that we ſhould ſacrifice all paſſions to the public welfare and think only of the ſafety of the whole. True duty, true patriotiſm now require us to unite in one body around the Monarch, whoſe knowledge and eminent virtues have ſo long been known. Our country, in reſuming her rank among the States of Europe, will find a durable proſperity in her fidelity.

(Signed) " The Duke of OTRANTO.

" Paris, July 28,"

PARIS, AUG. 1.

We are aſſured that the King's military houſehold will conſiſt of four companies of the gardes du-corps, four regiments of cavalry, four regiments of infantry, and four of artillery. The cavalry will be commanded by the Duke of Ragusa; the infantry by the Duke of Reggio, and the artillery by General Lauriſton. The army, it is ſaid, will in future be compoſed of only departmental legions, and will be kept in active ſervice no longer than three months. Squadrons of cavalry will be attached to each legion.

The Journal of Indre and Loire, of the 29th, ſays, that the report of the Prince of Eckmuhl and his ſtaff having appeared at Tours with the white cockade, is falſe.

The Commiſſioners ſent to Paris by General Rapp, commanding the French troops in Alſace, are on their return with orders from the Miniſter of War.

The departure of all the Engliſh troops from Paris is ſpoken of; forage begins to be ſcarce around the capital; it is ſuppoſed that they will go to Normandy.

It is ſaid that Generals Excelmans and Flahaut have eſtabliſhed themſelves at Eſſiat, in Auvergne, in a caſtle capable to a certain degree of defence. They have with them about 800 men, who ſpread terror through the neighbourhood. General Lefebvre Desnouettes has adopted the ſame courſe on the eſtate of M. de la Trefſouille, near Cosne. He makes war as a partiſan in a neighbouring country. The remaining part of the French army, which gained Auvergne, appears on the contrary eager to ſubmit.

Murat was ſtill at Toulon on the 24th of July.

The Prefect of the Police has cauſed 5 or 600 copies of Carnot's Memoirs to be ſeized in this houſe of a printer in the quarter of St. Jaques. It appears that this book is now ſold only by weight, at the rate of three ſous the pound.

COURIER EXTRAORDINARY OF TUESDAY MORNING.

Laudrery capitulated on the 21ſt ultimo and the garriſon marched out on the 23d, with all the honours of war.

Yeſterday the King preſided in the Council of Miniſters, and afterwards went to St. Cloud.

We are aſſured that the Congreſs will open in two days.

It is ſaid that M. Boulcy de la Meurthe was arreſted yeſterday evening.

A Lady who was yeſterday paſſing the bridge of Notre Dame received a muſket ſhot in the thigh, without its being known whence it was fired.

THE COURIER,—JULY 24.

ACT OF THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA.

The Powers who ſigned the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th of May, 1814, having reaſſembled at Vienna agreeable to the 32d article of that act, with the Princes and States in alliance with them, to complete the diſpoſitions of the ſaid treaty, and to add to it other arrangements rendered neceſsary by the condition in which Europe was placed at the concluſion of the laſt war, deſiring now to comprize in one common tranſaction the different reſults of their negociations, that they may be ſanctioned by their mutual ratification; have authorized their Plenipotentiaries to collect into a general inſtrument the diſpoſitions of greater and permanent intereſt, and to join to this deed, as integral parts of the arrangements of Congreſs, the treaties, conventions, declarations, regulations, and other particular acts, which are found cited in the preſent treaty. And the aforeſaid Powers having named as Plenipotentiaries to Congreſs, viz. (Here follow the names and titles of the Plenipotentiaries arranged in the alphabetical order of their courts) Thoſe of the Plenipotentiaries who were preſent at the cloſe of the negociations, after having exhibited their full powers which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed to place in the ſaid inſtrument, and to ſanction with their common ſignature the following articles:—

Art. I. Union of the Duchy of Warsaw to the Empire of Ruſsia.—This Duchy, with the exception of provinces and diſtricts otherwiſe diſpoſed of, is irrevocably to be poſſeſſed by the Emperor of all the Ruſsias, who is to join to his other titles that of King of Poland. The Poles, ſubject reſpectively of Ruſsia, Auſtria, and Prussia, ſhall obtain a repreſentation and national inſtitutions, regulated after that mode of political exiſtence which each of the Governments to which they belong ſhall judge uſeful and convenient to give them.

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page)

2. Limits of the Grand Duchy of Posen —This Duchy, which is given in full sovereignty to the King of Prussia, is comprised in the following limits, viz.

The frontiers of eastern Prussia the same as previous to the peace of Tilsit to the village of Lubitsch, which belongs to the Duchy of Warsaw. Thence a line shall be drawn, which passes the Vistula, and extends to the ancient boundary of the district of Nitze near Gross, Opoczko. From Gross Opczko it shall pass Chlewiska, to the village Pizbyslau, & thence to the city of Powidz. From Powidz by the city of Spluzce, to the point of the confluence of the rivers Wartha and Prosna. From this point up the course of the river Prosna, as far as the village of Koscielnavies within a league of the city of Kalisch. There leaving to that city (on the left bank of the Fresna) a semicircular territory, measured by the distance between Koscielnavies and Kalisch, the limit shall return to the course of the Prosna, and follow it ascending by the cities Grabow, Wieczuszow, Bolesciawiec, in order to terminate near the village of G la, at the frontier of Silesia, opposite Perachia.

3. Relates to the Salt Mines of the Wieliska, which the Emperor of Russia is to have the full property of.

4. Boundary between Gallicia and the Russian territory.

The Thalweg of the Vistula shall separate Gallicia from the territory of the free city of Cracow. It will serve at the same time as a boundary between Gallicia and that part of the former Duchy of Warsaw reunited to the states of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, as far as the vicinity of the city of Zawichost. From Zawichost to the Bug, the dry frontier shall be determined by the line described by the treaty of Vienna, 1809, subject to the rectifications which by mutual agreements may be made in it. The frontier, in proceeding from the Bug, shall be re-established between the two empires, as it existed before the said treaty.

By the 5th Article the Emperor of Russia restores the Circles of Tarnopol to the Emperor of Austria.

The 6th declares Cracovia a free city.

7. The Limits of the Territory of Cracovia.

A line commencing on the left of the Vistula at Wolica ascends the rivulet which flows thereinto the Vistula, to Czulico, and proceeds to the point where the limits, which separate the district of Kezezovica from that of Olkoiz commences from thence it shall follow that limit between the two said districts, to terminate on the frontiers of Prussian Silesia.

The 8th Article grants the privilege of free commerce to Podgarza.

The 9th guarantees the neutrality of Cracovia.

The 10th relates to the Constitution of the Academy and Bishopric of Cracovia.

The 11th grants a general amnesty.

The 12th, in conformity with the preceding article, declares that all sequestrations shall be taken off, and that all proceedings against persons for political acts shall be null and void.

The 13th contains an exception where definitive sentences upon appeal have been announced.

The 14th provides for the free navigation of the canals and rivers, throughout the whole extent of ancient Poland.

15. Cession of Saxony and Prussia —The King of Saxony renounces to the King of Prussia all right and title to certain Saxon territories, separated from the Kingdom of Saxony by a line drawn as a frontier between that Kingdom and Prussia. The course of this line has already been described.

16. Titles to be taken by the King of Prussia.—The Saxon Provinces ceded to the King of Prussia are to be designated by the name of the Duchy of Saxony, and his Majesty adds to his titles those of:—

Duke of Saxony, Landgrave of Thuringia, Margrave of the Two Lusatias, and Count of Hennaberg. His Majesty the King of Saxony shall continue to bear the title of Margrave of Upper Lusatia; his Majesty likewise shall continue to bear those of Landgrave of Thuringia, and Count of Henneberg, in relation to, and in virtue of his rights of succession to the possessions of the Ernestan line.

The 17th article contains an express guarantee on the part of Russia, Great Britain, and France, of all the cessions to the King of Prussia in full sovereignty.

By the 18th Austria renounces the rights of Sovereignty over Lusatia.

The 19th contains, on the part of the King of Prussia and the King of Saxony, a reciprocal renunciation of fendal rights.

The 20th allows the liberty emigration of persons, and the exportation of their property.

The 21st guarantees Religious Establishments and Establishments for Public Instruction, in the districts ceded by Saxony to Prussia.

The 22d grants a general Amnesty to the Subjects of the King of Saxony.

23. Provinces of which Prussia resumes possession —His Majesty the King of Prussia having, by the result of the late war, re-entered into possession of several provinces and territories which had been ceded by the treaty of Tilsit, it is recognised and declared by the present article, that his Majesty, his heirs and successors, shall again possess as before, in full property and sovereignty, the following countries, viz.:—

The portion of his former Polish provinces designated in Art. 2; the city of Dantzick and its territory, such as it was fixed by the treaty of Tilsit; the circle of Coytonss; the old Mark; the portion of the circle of Magdeburg, on the left bank of the Elbe, with the circle of the Saale; the principality of Halberstadt, with the Lordships of Dorenburg and Hessenrode; the town and territory of Quedhaburg, with reservation of the right of her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Albertina of Sweden, Abbess of Quedlsburg, conformably with the arrangments made in 1803.

The Prussian portion of the county of Mansfild: the Prussian portion of the county of Hohenstein; the city and territory of Northausen; the town and territory of Mublhausen; the Prussian portion of the district of Treffuch with D rla; the city and territory of Efurth; the Prussian portion of the county of Gloichen; the lower Lordship of Kronchfeld; the Lordship of Blancaheneagen; the principality of Paderburn, with the Prussian part of the bailliwicks of Schwllenberg, Oldenburg, and Stoppleberg, and the jurisdiction of Hagendorn and Odenhausen, situated in the territory of Lippe; the county of Marck, with the part of Lippstadt thereto belonging; the county of Werden; the county of Essen; the the portion of the Duchy of Cleves on the right bank of the Rhine, with the town and fortress of Wesel, the portion of that duchy situated on the leif bank, being camprised in the provinces specified in Art. 25; the secular sed chapter of Elten, the principality of Munster, i. i. the Prussian portion of the old duchy of Munster; the secularised provostship of Cattenburg; the county of Tecklanburg; the county of Lingen; with the exception of the portion ced d to Hanover by Art. 27; the principality of Minden; the county of Revensburg; the secularised Chapter of Herford; the principality of Neufchatel with the county of Volingen, as their frontiers have been ascertained by the Treaty of Paris, and by Art. 76 of the present General Treaty.

The same arrangement extends to the rights of sovereignty and superiority over the county of Wornigerode to that of high protection over the county of Hohen-Lamburg and to all other right and claims whatever, which his Prussian Majesty possessed and exercised before the peace of Tilsit, and which he has not renounced by other treaties, acts, or conventions.

24. Prussian possession on the Rhine.—His Majesty the King of Prussia, shall unite to his monarchy in Germany, on this side the Rhine, to be possessed by himself and his successors, in full property and sovereignty, the following countries, viz.

The provinces of Saxony designated in Art. 15, with the exception of the places and territories ceded by virtue of Art. 39, to his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe. Weimar; the territory ceded to Prussia by his Britannic Majesty the King of Hanover, by Art. 29, the portion of the district of Fulda and the territories therein comprised, indicated in Art. 40; the town and territory of Wetzlan, as in Art. 42; the Grand Duchy of Ber, with the Lordships of Hardenberg, Brolk, Styrum, Schooler and Odenthall, which formerly belonging to the said duchy under the Palatine government, the districts of the old Archbishoprick of Cologne, which latterly belonged to the Grand Dutchy of Berg, the Duchy of Westphalia, such as it was possessed by his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse; the County of Dormund; the Principality of Corberg; the mediatised districts specified in Art. 43.

The old possessions of the House of Nassau Dietz having been ceded to Prussia by his Majesty the King of the Netherland- and part of these possessions having been exchanged for districts belonging to their Serene Highness the Duke and Prince of Nassau, the King of Prussia shall possess in full sovereignty and unite to his monarchy: 1. The principality of Siegen, with the bailliwicks of Burbach and Neukirchen, with the exception of a portion containing 12,000 inhabitants, which shall belong to the Duke and Prince of Nassau 2. The bailliwicks of Hohen Solms, Greitenstein, Bramstels, Frensberg, Friedewalde, Schwenstern, Scheenberg, Alroulcirchen Altenwted, Dierdor, Neueburg, Liwz, Hammerstein, with Eugurs and Hoddersdorf, the town and territory of Nonweld, the parish of Hamm belonging to the bailliwicks of Harhenburg, the parish of Horlhausen, forming part of the bailliwick of Hersback, and the portions of the bailliwick of Vallender and Ehrenbreisten and the right bank of the Rhine, designated in the convention between his Majesty the King of Prussia and their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Prince of Nassau annexed to the present treaty.

By the 26th the title of King of Hanover is confirmed to the King of Great Britain.

The 27th relates to the cessions of Prussia to Hanover.

The 28th is a renunciation on the part of Prussia to the Chapter of St. Pierre a N'ærten.

The 29th specifies the cession or the King of Britain and Hanover to the King of Prussia of a part of the Duchy of Laurebourg.

The 30th provid s for the free navigation of the commerce of the Port of Emden.

The 31st delineates the military routes through the territories of Russia and the King of Hanover.

The 32d merely contains minor regulations respecting the Bailliewick of Meppen.

The 33d refers to the cessions to be made to the Duke of Oldenburgh.

The 34th gives the title of Grand Duke of Oldenburgh to the Duke of Holstein Oldenburgh.

The 35th and 36th settle the titles of the Grand Dukes of Mecklinburgh Schwerin and Strelitz, and the Grand Duke of Saxe Wermar.

The 37th specifies the cessions to be made to the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar.

The 38th and 39th relate to the same object.

The 40th provides for the cession of the ancient Department of Fulda.

The 41st has merely reference to the preceding Article.

The 42d conveys the city of Werzler in full sovereignty to the King of Prussia.

The 43d contains arrangement respecting the ancient circle of Westphalia.

The 44th and 45th contain a disposition relative to the Grand Duchy of Wurtzburgh and the Principality of Assehaffesburgh, in favour of Bavaria and the establishment of the Prince Primate.

By the 46th it is declared, that the City of Frankfort shall be a free City, and form a part of the Germanic League.

The 47th grants Indemnities to the Grand Duke of Hesse.

Then follow a variety of articles relative to the Germanic Confederation —The regulations with respect to Elections—The mode of collecting Votes. The residence of the Diet of Frankfort.—The formation of Fundamental Laws.—The maintenance of Peace in Germany.—These extend to and include the 64th Article; there are then a variety of articles respecting the Limits of the Netherlands, and the Grand Duchy of Luxenburge, the Duchy of Benilon, and the Cessions to the House of Nassau in Germany, and the Union of the Belgic Provinces.

At the 74th Article commences the Regulations relative to the Affairs of Switzerland.

The 77th provides for the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Principality of Berne; they are to enjoy the same Political and Civil Rights they formerly possessed.

The 79th relates to the arrangements between France and Geneva.

The 80th refers to the cession of the King of Sardinia to the Canton of Geneva.

There is then in the 82d article, an arrangement relative to the funds placed in England.

The 85th describes the limits of the Estates of the King of Sardinia.

The 87th gives the King of Sardinia the title of Geneva,

The next material article is the 93d, which restores the ancient Austrian possessions, including all the territory which had been ceded by Austria by former treaties; and then there is an enumeration of the territories so restored.

The 96th provides for the navigation of the Po.

There then follow a variety of minor arrangement.

The 105th and following articles relate to the affairs of Portugal. The restitution of Olivenza and other restitutions on the part of the Prince Regent of Portugal. These arrangements are continued and detailed with a minuteness which we find it impossible to follow, on account of our circumscribed space.

By the 119th Article, all the Powers assembled at Congress, as well as the Princes and Free Cities, who have concurred in the arrangements are invited to accede to it.

The 120th Article referring to this Treaty being in the French language, provides that it shall not be a precedent for subsequent Treaties or Negociations, being in a language different from what they formerly used to be.

The 121st Article provides that the retaliations of the Treaty shall be exchanged within six months, and by the Court of Portugal in a year, if possible. The Treaty is to be deposited at Vienna among the archaves of the Court and State of his Imperial and Apostolic Majesty, in order that it may be referred to by any of the Courts of Europe who may wish to consult the original text.—It is dated Vienna, 9th June, 1815, and then follows the signature of the plenipotentiaries.

DRURY LANE.

MR. KEAN'S RICHARD THE III.

We are not in the number of those who are anxious in recommending the getting-up of Shakspeare's plays in general as a duty which our stage-managers owe equally to the author and the reader of those wonderful compositions. The representing the very finest of them on the stage, even by the best actors, is, we apprehend, an abuse of the genius of the poet; and even in those of a second-rate class, the quantity of sentiment and imagery greatly outweighs the immediate impression of the situation and story. Not only are the more refined poetical beauties and minuter strokes of character lost to the audience, but the most striking and impressive passages, those which having once read we can never forget, fail comparatively of their effect, except in one or two rare instances indeed. It is only the *pantomime* part of tragedy, the exhibition of immediate and physical distress, that which gives the greatest opportunity for "in expressible dumb-shew and noise," which is sure to tell, and tell completely on the stage. All the rest, all that appeals to our profounder feelings, to reflection and imagination, all that affects us most deeply in our closets, and in fact constitutes the glory of Shakespeare, is little else than an interruption and drag on the business of the stage. *Segnius per aures demissa*, &c. Those parts of the play on which the reader dwells the longest, and with the highest relish in the perusal, are hurried through in the performance, while the most trifling and exceptionable are obtruded on his notice, and occupy as much time as the most important. We do not mean to say that there is less knowledge or display of mere stage effect in Shakespeare than in other writers, but that there is a much greater knowledge and display of other things, which divide the attention with it, and to which it is not possible to give an equal force in the representation. Hence it is that the reader of the plays of Shakespeare is almost always disappointed in seeing them acted, if we were not bound as critics to do so. Shakespeare has embodied his characters so very distinctly that he stands in no need of the actor's assistance to make them more distinct; and in the representation of the character the stage almost uniformly interferes with our conception of the character itself. The only exceptions we can recollect to these observations are Mrs. Siddons and Mr. Kean,—the former of whom in one or two characters, and the latter, not certainly in any one character, but in one or two passages, have raised our imagination of the part they acted. It may be asked then why all great actors chuse characters from Shakspeare to come out in, and again, why these become their favourite parts. First, it is not that they are able to exhibit their author, but that he enables them to shew themselves off. The only way in which Shake-

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Kean appears to greater advantage on the stage than common writers is, that he stimulates the faculties of the actor more. If he is a sensible man, he perceives how much he has to do, the inequalities he has to contend with, and he exerts himself accordingly; he puts himself at full speed, and lays all his resources under contribution; he attempts more, and makes a greater number of brilliant failures; he plays off all the tricks of his arts to mimic the poet; he does all he can, and bad is the best. We have before said there are some few exceptions. If the genius of Shakespear does not shine out undiminished in the actor, we perceive certain effects and refractions of it in him. If the oracle does not speak quite intelligibly, yet we perceive that the priest at the alter is inspired with the god, or possessed with a demon. To speak our minds at once, we believe that in acting Shakspeare there is a greater number of good things marred than in acting any other author. In fact, in going to see the plays of Shakespear, it would be ridiculous to suppose, that any one ever went to see *Hamlet* or *Othello* represented by Kean or Kemble; we go to see Kean or Kemble in *Hamlet* or *Othello*. On the contrary, Miss O'Neill and Mrs. Beverley are, we take it, one and the same person. As to the second point, viz. that Shakspear's characters are decidedly favourites on the Stage in the same proportion as they are in the closet, we deny it altogether. They either do not tell so much, or very little more than many others. Mrs. Siddons was quite as great in Mrs. Beverley and Isabella, as in Lady Macbeth or Queen Catherine: yet no one, we apprehend, will say that the poetry is equal. It appears, therefore, not the most intellectual characters excite most interest on the Stage, but that they are objects of greater curiosity; they are nicer tests of the skill of the actor, and afford greater scope for controversy, how far the sentiment is "overdone or come tardy off." There is more in this circumstance than people in general are aware of. We have no hesitation in saying, for instance, that Miss O'Neill has more popularity in the house than Mr. Kean. It is quite as certain that he is more thought of out of it. The reason is, that she is not "food for the critics," whereas Mr. Kean notoriously is; there is no end of the topics he affords for discussion—for praise and blame.

All that we have said of acting in general applies to his Richard II. It has been supposed that this is his part: this is however, a total misrepresentation. There is not one electrical shock given in it; and in many of his characters he gives a great many electrical shocks—The excellence of his acting is in proportion to the number of hits, for he has no general truth or purity of style. Richard II. was not correctly given as to the general outline. Mr. Kean made it a character of passion, that is, of feeling combined with energy; whereas it is a character of *pathos*, that is to say, of feeling combined with weakness. This, we conceive, is the general fault of Mr. Kean's acting, that it is always energetic or nothing. He is always on full stretch—never relaxed. He expresses all the violence, the extravagance, and fierceness of the passions, but not their misgivings, their helplessness, and sinkings into despair. He has too much of that strong nerve and fibre that is always equally elastic. We might instance to the present purpose his dashing the glass down with all his might, in the scene with Hereford, instead of letting it fall out of his hands, as from an infant's; also, his manner of expostulating with Bolingbroke. "Why on the knee, thus low, &c." which was altogether fierce and heroic, instead of being sad, thoughtful, and melancholy. If Mr. Kean would look into some passages in this play, into that in particular. "Oh that I were a mockery king of snow to melt away before the sun of Bolingbroke," he would find a clue to his character, and to human nature in general, which he seems to have missed, how far feeling is connected with the sense of weakness as well as of strength, or the power of imbecility, and the force of passiveness.

We never saw Mr. Kean look better than when we saw him in Richard II. and his voice appeared to us to be stronger. We saw him near, which is always in his favour; and we think one reason why the Editor of this Paper was disappointed in first seeing this celebrated actor was his being at a considerable distance from the stage. We feel persuaded that on a nearer and more frequent view of him he will agree that he is a perfectly original, and sometimes a perfectly natural actor; that if his conception is not always just or profound, his execution is masterly; that were he is not the very character he assumes, he makes a most brilliant rehearsal of it; that he never wants energy, ingenuity, and animation, though he is often deficient in dignity, grace, and tenderness; that if he frequently disappoints us in those parts where we expect him to do most, he as frequently surprises us by striking out unexpected beauties of his own; and that the objectionable parts of his acting arise chiefly from the physical impediments he has to overcome.

Of the other characters of the play, it is needless to say much. Mr. Pope was respectable in John of Gaunt. Mr. Holland was lamentable in the Duke of York, and Mr. Elliston indifferent in Bolingbroke. This alteration of Richard II. is the best that has been attempted, for it consists entirely of omissions except one or two scenes which are idly tacked on to the conclusion for Mrs. Bartley to rant and whine in.

W. H.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, I. W. Lukin, Esq. to Mary Amelia, eldest daughter of W. Merry, Esq. Deputy Secretary at War.

At the same Church, Sir G. Lowry Cole, K. C. B. to Lady Frances Harris, daughter of the Earl of Malmesbury.

Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart. to Charlotte Matilda, youngest daughter of Sir Edw. Hulse, Bart. of Breamore House, Hants.

The Rev. Charles Tripp, Rector of Boneleghe, Devon, to Miss Frances Owen, of Sydney place, Bath, youngest daughter of the late Brigadier General Owen, 61st Foot.

DEATHS.—On the 22d of June, Master King of great celebrity in the Musical World. He was considered one of the finest Juvenile Singers, since the youthful days of Harrison and Bartleman.

On the 27th of June, at Southampton, in the 60th year of his age. Thomas Hamilton, Esq Vice Admiral of the Blue, and late Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy.

At his house in the Precincts, Canterbury, aged 74, the Rev. Edward Walsby, D. D. one of the Prebendaries of Canterbury Cathedral, Rector of Lanbourn, Essex, and of St. Dionis, Blackchurch, London.

In Piccadilly, John Paul, Esq. M. D.

At his house in Bentinck street, Lieutenant General Richard Tolson, aged 63.

At Putney, Robert Hankey, Esq. Gov. of the London Assurance Corporation, aged 72.

In Southampton street, Bloomsbury, Wilmot Lambert, Esq. aged 65.

At Lancaster, the Rev. Lord Viscount Fauconberg, D. D. in the 65th year of his age.

FOURTEENTH CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1816.

Prizes of 125 Sicca Rupees each.

13	33	38	44	46	84	90	96	110	132	136	143	185	
190	196	200	215	220	243	255	260	271	272	275	283	286	
294	298	303	305	306	309	320	326	340	356	377	417	430	
467	486	507	514	524	528	538	546	552	553	585	586	592	
593	603	615	625	636	644	646	662	668	669	674	676	698	
721	731	736	752	761	803	816	822	825	838	851	873	885	
891	900	920	925	927	936	948	956	987	989				
1018	1033	1036	1040	1071	1074	1092	1101	1121	1144				
1155	1161	1168	1173	1177	1205	1245	1248	1265	1266				
1277	1279	1298	1303	1344	1353	1357	1393	1396	1405				
1447	1465	1459	1476	1501	1506	1507	1508	1510	1515				
1516	1521	1525	1534	1549	1576	1581	1590	1596	1619				
1627	1674	1693	1696	1699	1701	1702	1703	1718	1745				
1746	1752	1757	1764	1768	1770	1787	1803	1827	1831				
1841	1852	1869	1888	1891	1901	1902	1937	1939	1950				
1953	1966	1979	1980	1983	1994								
2039	2047	2018	2115	2126	2137	2145	2174	2179	2180				
2181	2191	2202	2206	2207	2219	2223	2229	2237	2248				
2256	2259	2261	2262	2273	2277	2279	2285	2288	2290				
2295	2297	2303	2306	2307	2320	2348	2372	2394	2411				
2427	2442	2477	2482	2487	2502	2501	2507	2522	2524				
2531	2546	2553	2564	2570	2579	2594	2601	2603	2616				
2618	2619	2622	2623	2637	2656	2674	2665	2698	2712				
2715	2737	2747	2755	2786	2788	2795	2804	2810	2812				
2821	2832	2838	2896	2837	2838	2841	2847	2848	2852				
2855	2857	2862	2866	2867	2868	2872	2874	2880	2886				
2890	2896	2897	2900	2903	2911	2925	2930	2949	2959				
2961	2992												
3012	3020	3049	3056	3068	3071	3074	3077	3079	3083				
3094	3127	3133	3142	3150	3151	3153	3160	3162	3168				
3171	3172	3187	3189	3198	3210	3214	3216	3221	3247				
3253	3255	3282	3287	3318	3315	3320	3365	3366	3388				
3405	3412	3413	3417	3436	3438	3440	3444	3469	3477				
3502	3506	3516	3591	3579	3558	3562	3590	3593	3606				
3620	3637	3643	3658	3664	3667	3668	3672	3661	3683				
3749	3753	3759	3773	3774	3799	3808	3816	3821	3846				
3849	3852	3878	3875	3899	3948	3961	3974	3999					
4013	4015	4051	4055	4057	4058	4078	4080	4081	4090				
4098	4109	4116	4156	4161	4162	4165	4172	4180	4189				
4201	4217	4228	4231	4236	4248	4286	4296	4312	4326				
4342	4353	4354	4367	4379	4385	4387	4393	4408	4414				
4420	4423	4441	4451	4455	4457	4460	4465	4468	4476				
4501	4505	4508	4513	4514	4518	4525	4526	4554	4555				
4557	4559	4562	456	4570	4572	4575	4578	4595	4605				
4614	4618	4619	4725	4636	4640	4641	4652	4657	4662				
4667	4671	4687	4689	4709	4711	4714	4744	4755	4760				
4768	4777	4781	4782	4784	4792	4803	4805	4823	4825				
4834	4844	4868	4874	4884	4891	4906	4927	4939	4944				
4950	4951	4955	4965	4974	4993	4994							
5000	5017	5037	5039	5057	5051	5064	5068	5114	5124				
5128	5152	5160	5162	5165	5193	5202	5204	5205	5216				
5217	5224	5225	5239	5240	5245	5246	5250	5254	5268				
5280	5284	5293	5300	5308	5318	5325	5360	5364	5385				
5395	5398	5408	5421	5423	5443	5453	5469	5170	5490				
5491	5511	5530	5534	5545	5546	5547	5576	5583	5584				
5587	5589	5594	5611	5627	5629	5635	5638	5645	5658				
5663	5668	5671	5700	5701	5707	5708	5710	5715	5735				
5750	5796	5801	5803	5823	5825	5831	5836	5845	5860				
5884	5891	5892	5910	5915	5930	5931	5938	5941	5943				
5951	5958	5875	5980	5987	5991								

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1816.

Prizes of 125 Sicca Rupees each.

5	22	37	55	74	88	93	101	103	108
115	125	127	131	145	146	165	166	174	175
198	203	228	264	273	279	288	289	291	295
308	317	323	341	344	345	349	351	364	372
374	380	399	419	428	458	466	481	518	521
522	525	531	555	557	559	562	570	597	624
629	638	643	648	649	651	706	712	716	718
725	740	775	786	795	802	826	830	845	859
887	868	890	953	957	958	966	970	974	975
979	980	984	985	996	998				
1008	1016	1029	1034	1041	1046	1049	1054	1061	1062
1063	1067	1073	1097	1098	1105	1111	1124	1133	1134
1136	1150	1153	1154	1164	1165	1171	1187	1190	1197
1209	1214	1221	1234	1236	1267	1295	1310	1319	1324
1325	1331	1335	1337	1348	1360	1352	1368	1376	1386
1387	1392	1393	1414	1421	1441	1446	1453	1468	1472
1490	1512	1523	1530	1535	1539	1543	1551	1580	1584
1602	1609	1617	1631	1638	1644	1646	1652	1659	1660
1666	1697	1673	1680	1689	1697	1725	1728	1737	1742
1758	1759	1767	1774	1778	1789	1802	1809	1811	1819
1897	1847	1855	1857	1866	1874	1875	1884	1908	1915
1917	1967	1970	1972	1973	1999				
2022	2031	2036	2050	2052	2054	2058	2065	2074	2076
2093	2104	2111	2119	2140	2141	2147	2159	2161	2192
2209	2218	2222	2225	2251	2252	2255	2263	2271	2286
2294	2298	2301	2316	2317	2324	2347	2358	2387	2400
2401	2426	2448	2453	2481	2483	2484	2500	2514	2537
2542	2555	2562	2571	2625	2643	2659	2663	2668	2677
2689	2713	2722	2723	2726	2728	2769	2741	2768	2781
2791	2793	2797	2806	2811	2842	2845	2853	2854	2859
2884	2901	2904	2912	2915	2917	2920	2948	2950	2962
2974	2980	2993	2996						
3001	3006	3015	3017	3026	3027	3034	3035	3041	3047
3050	3057	3064	3072	3082	3085	3087	3104	3121	3145
3149	3179	3182	3185	3202	3231	3249	3272	3281	3292
3303	306	3309	3311	3336	3350	3361	3381	3383	3429
3432	3489	3470	3481	3489	3503	3507	3515	35**	3551
3563	3576	3577	3586	3587	3592	3622	3645	3649	3653
3354	3657	3662	3682	3685	3690	3700	3716	3733	3741
3743	3752	3769	3781	3787	3845	3856	3859	3860	3862
3879	3895	3902	3916	3921	3934	3951	3978	3990	
4005	4010	4020	4034	4045	4063	4067	4068	4070	4074
4085	4100	4106	4115	4126	4141	4171	4188	4205	4207
4208	4218	4220	4227	4238	4255	4257	4261	4272	4275
4288	4294	4307	4321	4324	4334	4349	4352	4363	4368
4375	4380	4396	4405	4411	4419	4435	4446	4452	4477
4479	4485	4487	4491	4494	44*9	4531	4561	4765	4566
4567	4589	4596	4597	4601	4610	4632	4619	4679	4681
4697	4702	4718	4727	4728	4738	4759	4762	4772	4815
4816	1890	4848	4856	4858	4861	4876	4886	4892	4896
4903	4910	4913	4933	4936	4940	4976	4990		
5012	5014	5018	5021	5023	5026	5058	5059	5093	5098
5121	5141	5147	5150	5157	5168	5171	5180	5198	5199
5207	5209	5213	4220	5221	5255	5267	5274	5289	5297
5299	5324	5329	5340	5352	5357	5372	5422	5428	5436
5440	5444	5461	5464	5474	5479	5497	5514	5541	5546
5561	5562	5591	5593	5604	5607	5615	5616	5617	5624
5630	5636	5639	6654	5655	5661	5666	5680	5681	5682
5693	5703	5704	5719	5727	5742	5748	5759	5767	5769
5770	5773	5777	5789	5790	5807	5810	5814	5817	5822
5824	5827	5830	5833	5839	5851	5853	5859	5877	5876
5908	5942	5983	6000.						

The Third Day's Drawing will take place on Monday, the 22d January, at 10 o'Clock.

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.